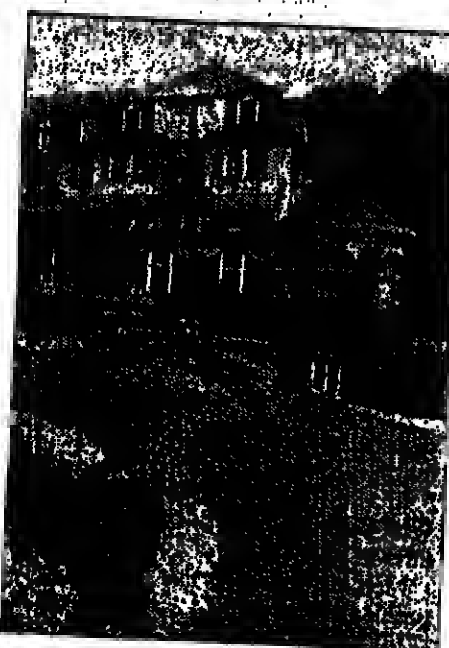


Routes to tour in Germany

The Spa Route

German roads will get you there, say to spas and health resorts spread not all over the country but along a route easily travelled and scenically attractive. From Lahnstein, opposite Koblenz, the Spa Route runs along the wooded chain of hills that border the Rhine valley. Health cures in these resorts are particularly successful in dealing with rheumatism and gynaecological disorders and cardiac and circulatory complaints. Even if you haven't enough time to take a full course of treatment, you ought to take a look at a few pump rooms and sanatoriums. In Bad Ems you must not miss the historic inn known as the *Wirtshaus an der Lahn*. In Bad Schwalbach see for yourself the magnificent *Kursaal*. Take a walk round the Kurpark in Wiesbaden and see the city's casino. Elegant Wiesbaden dates back to the late 19th century Wilhelminian era.

Visit Germany and let the Spa Route be your guide.



- 1 Wiesbaden
- 2 Schlungenbad
- 3 Bad Ems
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The German Tribune

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Kohl expected to change foreign policy emphasis

Strangely enough, the clear decision of the German electorate to return conservatives to Bonn has allowed uncertainty to worm its way into foreign policy.

This centres round the influence of Bavarian Prime Minister, Franz Strauss. He wants to be the new Foreign Minister, but is unlikely to be. Herr Strauss is, in fact, not apologetic, the question would still remain how much influence would he have on foreign policy, particularly on Ostpolitik?

During coalition talks on foreign and security policy and *Deutschlandpolitik*, Strauss came armed with plenty of arguments.

He provided an extensive analysis of 13 years of rule under the SPD/CDU coalition and drew up a list of what he considered had gone wrong in the period.

He demanded that Bonn take a hard line in its Ostpolitik negotiations and the lines of give and take.

According to Strauss, Germany isn't strong enough about the difficult feeling the government of South Africa.

Once again, he criticised the "zero option" solution to the Geneva talks. He was not at all interested in continuing the foreign policy course of the present SPD-FDP government.

However, all this is not likely to disconcert Chancellor Kohl.

There's nothing we couldn't agree providing both sides are sincerely interested.

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Next edition of THE GERMAN TRIBUNE will appear on 10 April.

"On such agreement", we hear Bonn

Now that Kohl and Genscher have confirmed to their coalition by the federal mandate they are both interested in bringing about the *Wende* (turning point) in the one political field as yet unexplored: that of foreign policy.

It is no coincidence if Chancellor Kohl only speaks of "continuity" in the context of the German attitude towards NATO double-decision.

It would therefore seem that the adjustment of emphasis between Bonn's *Vestpolitik* and *Ostpolitik* is not an issue of contention between Kohl and Strauss.

Kohl is also willing to deviate from his predecessor's course in clearly shifting the emphasis in Bonn's foreign policy towards German-American cooperation and cooperation within the western Alliance and the EEC.

Of course, there is no intention of allowing the progress in *Ostpolitik* to go to waste.

However, Bonn feels that it will be able to operate better and in a more balanced way if its policies have a firm footing in western coordination.

Yet Bonn reiterates: such a policy swing must not be effected to the detriment of its *Ostpolitik*.

This does not mean that Bonn will unquestioningly subject its line of foreign policy to the desires of the USA.

The government in Bonn will be as keen as the SPD to bring its "German interests" into play in connection with the talks in Geneva.

Kohl is just as interested in a counter-proposal from the USA on the missile negotiations as was his rival candidate Vogel.

Since Chancellor Kohl has as it were obtained an electoral "empowerment" to accept the stationing of the new US weapons if absolutely necessary, he will be particularly interested in being able to plausibly claim that the Americans have left nothing untied should the talks in Geneva prove to be a failure.

Bonn will be interested to obtain the counter-proposal before 28 March since talks in Geneva will then be taking a long break and the critical date of no

The Deutschmark is to be revalued upwards 5.5 per cent against the other European Monetary System currencies (all EEC members except Britain and Greece). The French franc is to be devalued 2.5 per cent against EMS. The compromise agreement was reached after difficult talks in Brussels.

The dramatic ups and downs of the European currency market show how difficult it is to maintain a European exchange-rate agreement.

This has put Germany in a difficult situation. The founders of the European Monetary System had the idea of creating a zone of stable currencies to Europe and protecting them against the American dollar.

Its aim was to prevent the strong fluctuations against the dollar which occurred when the Bretton Woods system of fixed exchange rates collapsed.

The many adjustments necessary since the European Monetary System

return, 31 December 1983, will be drawing closer and closer. Bonn feels that US negotiator, Paul Nitze, should be given powers to sound out the Soviets on every possible solution. The German government hopes that this demand on their part will be seen by Washington as a favour, since Washington now needs a "clear signal" from the Chancellor for its final decision.

Whereas Kohl's next high-level meeting with representatives of the West at the world economic summit in Williamsburg at the end of June has already been fixed, no decision has yet been taken on the much discussed trip to Moscow.

The Chancellor himself is ready to go; however, Bonn regards such spectacular trip as meaningless as long as things in Geneva remain stagnant.

Before such a move is made, Bonn is also interested in careful coordination with its European partners.

At the moment, relations to the Soviet Union are very restrained, particularly in France's case.

Bonn is more pushed for time in regard to completing its half-year period of EC presidency on a note of harmony.

Both Kohl and Genscher have promised to give Europe fresh momentum.

Wrangle over European exchange rates

was set up have clearly shown that stability has not materialised.

Exchange rates had to be readjusted six times within four years.

In the case of the seventh adjustment attempt, which has been discussed for months, there has been a breakdown of the consultation mechanism.

The various finance ministers of the EEC member states, who negotiated for two days in Brussels, had problems reaching agreement.

Most of the blame must be placed on the French, who have refused to accept the failure of their own economic policies.

The falling rate of the French franc during recent weeks has made it clear



A royal visitor

King Hussein of Jordan is greeted by President Karl Carstens on his arrival in Bonn for talks on the Middle East.

(Photo: Bundesbildstelle)

Now, however, the time has come to come to terms with European realities, the steady growth of unemployment top of the list in this respect.

The first steps have been agreed upon for the EEC summit meeting in Brussels this month — a drop in the ocean, Bonn admits.

Up until the next summit in Stuttgart at the beginning of June, it is hoped to at least further the protection of the European market against protectionism and solve the problems associated with EEC membership by Spain and Portugal.

If Bonn were able to seal the so-called Genscher-Colombo file on the path to the European Union during the summit in Stuttgart, it could look back quite satisfied with its European half-year.

Thomas Meyer

(Köln: Stadt-Anzeiger, 16 March 1983)

that France was the country which most needed adjustment of its currency.

However, France decided to turn the tables and blame the Germans for the problems within the monetary system.

The demands made by the French Finance Minister Delors in Brussels are pushing German goodwill too far, particularly considering that he is hoping to become Prime Minister.

There are only two possible ways of interpreting the intensity of these demands.

Either the French are hoping to force the Germans to upvalue the Deutschmark further than economic data would justify.

Or they are seeking a pretext for justifying a French withdrawal from EMS.

The Germans must have an interest in keeping the French inside the system.

However, this interest may go wrong if it pushes its price too high.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 March 1983)

POLITICS

CDU wins bigger majority in Schleswig-Holstein

Voters in Schleswig-Holstein have returned the CDU to power in Kiel with an increased majority. The SPD remains in opposition. The FDP and the Greens both polled below the mandatory five per cent and will not be represented.

The minority SSW party, which represents a Danish ethnic minority in what is Germany's northernmost Land, will again have one member of parliament. It is excluded from the five per cent provision.

The CDU increased its vote from 48.3 per cent in the 1979 election to 49 per cent. It will have 39 representatives instead of 37.

The SPD's share of the poll dropped two per cent, from 43.7 to 41.7, but it will have 34 representatives compared with 31 in the old assembly.

In returning only members of the two main parties, (excluding the SSW Schleswig-Holstein is therefore following the trend in Bavaria, North Rhine-Westphalia and Rheinland-Palatinate.

Prime Minister Uwe Barschel, 38, has every reason to be pleased with himself. A mere six months after assuming office as a somewhat colourless successor to Gerhard Stoltenberg, (now Federal Finance Minister) he now has a popular mandate to shape Schleswig-Holstein's policies for the next four years.

Barschel's success was no doubt partly due to the almost irresistible national trend towards the CDU.

But it exceeded the conservatives' expectations because the general mood in Schleswig-Holstein was that, after decades of CDU rule, the time had come for a change.

Stoltenberg's majority in the last assembly had shrunk to one. Small wonder the Social Democrats had hoped to this very day to carry the state.

The SPD leader, Björn Engholm thus had a pretty good starting position, and contrary to views in other states, the pronounced leftist Schleswig-Holstein SPD has always managed to come up with fairly good election results.

Engholm, a former Bonn Education Minister, was also bolstered by the fact

that he conducted a pronounced populist campaign for this election, which paid off in the end in the form of gains for his party.

He knew that he could fall back on the FDP should he need that party to gain a majority in the assembly. He also cleverly championed some Green issues in the campaign.

But perhaps he was a bit too successful in taking votes away from the Greens because his defeat was sealed when the Greens failed to take the five per cent hurdle.

Everyone agreed that Engholm would only be able to form a government if some Green MPs were elected.

In any event, Engholm managed to recapture SPD votes that had shifted to the Greens and reversed the trend that became obvious with the Bundestag election by driving the Greens out of the assembly.

This has naturally strengthened his position in the Schleswig-Holstein SPD and is bound to help his work as leader of the opposition.

With his newly gained authority, Engholm will now have to help rejuvenate the SPD on a national scale.

It surprised nobody that the voters chose to keep the FDP out.

The Free Democrats found themselves in a left stick because they had had to campaign for a coalition with the conservatives in the Bundestag election while campaigning for an alliance with the Social Democrats in Schleswig-Holstein.

This naturally confused the voters. This was reflected in the outcome.

Uwe Ronneburger, the leader of the Schleswig-Holstein FDP, was forced to fight a two-front war from this very beginning. In any event, a last-minute about-face in Schleswig-Holstein would hardly have changed the result.

Perhaps the FDP in Bonn is secretly delighted that the voters clearly rejected an SPD-FDP coalition in Schleswig-Holstein.

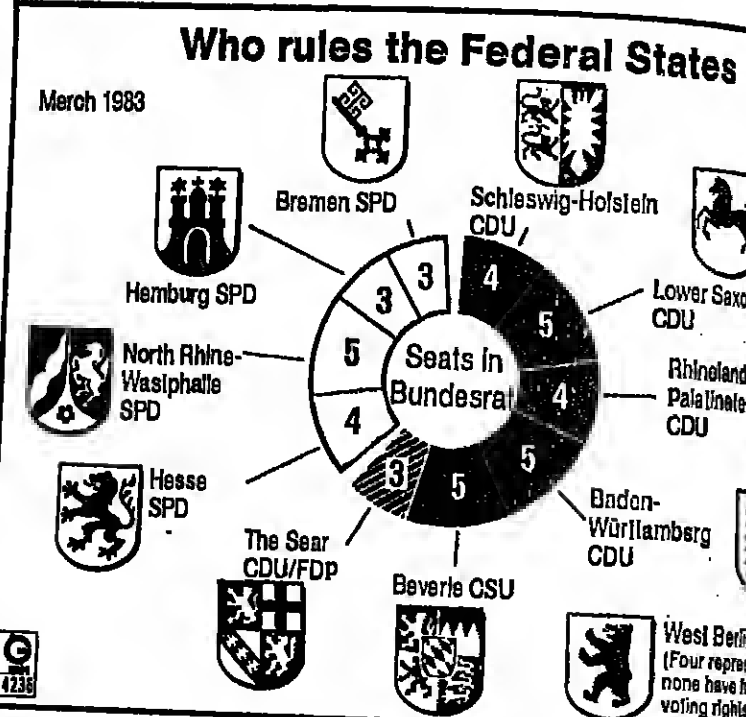
But the question still remains: how to prevent being voted out of one state assembly after another?

Mainz Christian Democrat gamble pays off

a dispute with the manager of the National Federation of the Pharmaceutical Industry, the FDP played an active opposition role in Mainz though without much effect on the electorate. Scholl's successor Hans-Günther Helz was not the man to impart new impulses to his party.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Vogel has announced that he is exploring ways and means of arriving at "a sensible cooperation with the FDP" in order to sweeten the pill for the defeated party. There is some talk of a state secretary post for an FDP man.

Vogel's SPD challenger Hugo Brandt bore his election defeat with equanimity.



The FDP is rapidly approaching the point where it will be regarded as a national party only — a party needed in the Bundestag to provide the necessary majorities but redundant in the States.

And, who knows, one day it could suffer the same defeat in Bonn that Ronneburger suffered in Kiel.

The Greens had a tough time in Schleswig-Holstein from the very beginning. They were divided for a long time and it was not until the last moment that the various alternative groupings opted for a common ticket for the state election. And even that was preceded by a great deal of hickering.

Besides, the Greens had a hard time developing their own environmentalist image in the face of a pronounced ecologically minded SPD in Schleswig-Holstein.

Many potential Green voters might also have had second thoughts after the outcome of the Bundestag election where the Greens had hoped to be instrumental in toppling the Kohl government.

There are those who must have said to themselves that the best course of action was to strengthen the SPD as a counterbalance to the conservatives.

It was fear of a CDU state that drove them into the social democratic fold. Has the SPD process of siphoning off Green votes already begun?

Joachim Worthmann
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 14 March 1983)

Like chancellorship candidate Hans-Jochen Vogel, Brandt — a highly regarded domestic policy maker — was unable to stop CDU advances despite the high election turnout (close to 90 per cent) that usually favours the SPD.

Two years ago, when Klaus von Dohnanyi was sent to Hamburg by his party, Brandt took over Dohnanyi's job unprepared.

The SPD owes it to his work that the defeat in Rhineland-Palatinate was less shattering than in the Bundestag election.

In the national election, the SPD lost 4.7 per cent compared with only 2.7 per cent in Rhineland-Palatinate.

With the 39.6 per cent of the vote captured by Brandt he was able to maintain the position the SPD has held in that state for 20 years if one disregards Klaus von Dohnanyi's abort-lived but remarkable success.

Heiner Schwarz
(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 13 March 1983)

Election off by Hesse SPD premier

Allgemeine Zeitung

Holger Börner (SPD), the Prime Minister, has offered to solve the state assembly and state elections.

His mmo the offer because of the impact of the SPD performance in the general election. In the Landtag the CDU captured 17 of the 24 seats.

But the CDU is not likely to accept the proposal because it would mean an election on September 25.

The leader, Walter Wallmann, election in early as possible to take advantage of the new situation in the past decade would be a political principle.

Dissolution requires an absolute majority. Since neither of the major parties has that, neither can alone bring about a dissolution.

If the election were in May, Wallmann would stand a good chance of riding on the trend.

In the Hesse state election of September 1982, the then CDU leader Alfred Dreger foundered only after a sudden wave of sympathy with Schmidt after he had been elected to Bonn.

The Greens are also unlikely to support Börner in his decision to dissolve the assembly.

They helped the SPD pass a budgetary law, but have not clear that their "selective cooperation with the Social Democrats" was a mistake.

They don't want to risk another election so soon.

The further debate on the budget is likely to become a test case. The question is whether the Greens try to delay the dissolution or will they uphold their demands?

If the draft budget fails in the Landtag, early new elections could be necessary and the CDU intends to take advantage of the time.

(Allgemeine Zeitung Mainz, 9 March 1983)

PEOPLE

Left-wing Green MP 'finds his political home'



Eight years ago, the last time I spoke with Otto Schilly, he still described himself as a "liberal communist", hesitating to add: "But, of course, there is such thing as a liberal communist."

That was in a Stuttgart hotel when he was in the trial in Stammheim, near Stuttgart, of the hard core of the Red Wing Faction (RAF) terrorist group.

Since the general election this month, Schilly, a Berlin lawyer, has been one of 27 Green Bundestag MPs, elected in 62 per cent of the second votes that went to the Green ticket in the Düsseldorf South constituency. (In Bundestag elections voters have two ballots, one for a local candidate, one for a party ticket.)

Schilly is convinced that he has at last found his political home because, as a liberal committed to the rule of law, he would hardly be a communist. And he did not want to become a Social Democrat because, as he puts it, the tension between social democratic ideology and reality, especially in the case of the Berlin SPD with its scandals, was unbearable.

What makes a successful trial lawyer who is interested in literature and the arts so far as they relate to politics join the Greens of all political groupings? Is it a disappointment over the chasm he has found between ideology and reality, or only in the political parties but in the Federal Republic of Germany as a whole?

Schilly's life has been full of disappointments; and nobody who is familiar with his professional trials and tribulations in the past decade would be surprised about his subscribing to protest as a political principle.

But he rejects any such idea, saying that his first political experience does not go back to the trial in Stammheim where zealous prosecutors labelled him a secret accomplice of the terrorism of the RAF. It actually goes back to his childhood.

In 1941, when he had only just turned 14, he had his first brush with Hitler's sudden wave of sympathy with the Nazis. They searched his parents' home in Bochum and confiscated some books.

Schilly's parents were anthroposophists, followers of the spiritualistic doctrines of Rudolf Steiner who lived from 1861-1925.

To the Nazis this was tantamount to treason. The educational ideas of Rudolf Steiner and his interest in the ecology were tolerated.

It was that experience that formed him as a child, as did his parents' well-known "Hausaufbau" — even though he doesn't completely share it. But he attributes his interest in the educational ideas of Rudolf Steiner and his interest in the ecology to his parents.

Schilly still vividly remembers the fete in Berlin when, having already been a university student, he had a discussion with Rudi Dutschke and other members of the student protest movement about their aims.

Later, right wing lawyers ridiculed him because he was a left winger but did not dress like one: he has always made a point of being dressed as correctly as possible and always wears a tie except during leisure time.

He usually wears a waistcoat and his clothing generally is understated. His manners are excellent, his speech is cultured and is instantly obvious that Schilly comes from an upper middle class home.

Gna of his ancestors was the poet and composer Peter Cornelius (1824-1874) of whom a major German encyclopedia says that his delicate poetry and music could only develop in opposition to the mighty influence of Liszt and Wagner.

The political figures that formed Schilly while he was still a law student were Gustav Heinemann, Thomas Dehler and Adolf Arndt.

All three were born non-conformists and champions of the individual's rights versus the state. They were also champions of the minority against the majority.

Otto Schilly's passionate fight for his clients in the terrorist trials clearly stems from this source.

He never identified himself with the crimes committed by the RAF nor did he identify himself with the group's aims.

Even now, he asks poeeringly: "Would Horst Mahler's life have taken the course it did had he not been expelled from the SPD because of deviation to the left?"

He draws attention to the fact that Gudrun Ensslin campaigned for Willy Brandt in the 1960s.

His memory of the mud-slinging campaign against him by the judiciary and the tightest press seems to have faded to the point where he is unable to pinpoint even those dates that played an important role in his life.

It is as if it no longer mattered — not even the fact that the public prosecutor's office accused him of having smuggled Ensslin's message out of prison and that he was under investigation for years before the case against him was finally dropped.

The investigation went on despite the fact that it was known from the very beginning that two women police officers could have smuggled the message out of prison because they had been alone with the prisoner and had every opportunity.

Instead, the two women were made witnesses for the prosecution and were therefore no longer treated as suspects.

The Katharina Hammerschmidt case nearly turned into a very personal tragedy for Schilly. Hammerschmidt, at the time a 25-year-old university student alleged (it was never proved) to have belonged to the Baader-Meinhof group, was put on the police wanted list. She managed to escape abroad.

It was there that she learned of the stepped up terrorist activities in Germany, of killed police officers and of victims of bombing attacks.

Schilly assisted her in turning herself in to the German authorities in 1972, hoping that she would be tried without being remanded in custody.

But the young woman was arrested and while in custody she developed a

malicious tumour that was never diagnosed because the prison doctors prevented the necessary medical examination with special equipment, and ignoring the seriousness of her condition.

The examination did not take place until Schilly filed charges of attempted murder against the doctors.

When she was finally examined, it turned out that the tumour had grown to the size of a child's head and that the cancer cells had spread throughout her body. After one-and-a-half years in custody, Katharina Hammerschmidt was released. She died in June 1975.

In the end, it was not the doctors who found themselves in the dock but Schilly — for allegedly having slandered them. He was acquitted.

His still partly blames himself for his client's death because it was he who supported her decision to turn herself in.

As one of the three spokesmen for Continued on page 6

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Otto Schilly... lots of disappointments.
(Photo: Sven Simon)

Past catches up with a former Brownshirt



Werner Vogel... an historic irony.
(Photo: dpa)

the son of an upper middle class family. He studied law.

As a student, he joined the duelling *Hasso Nassovia* fraternity and became a member of the *Stahlhelm* movement and the SA. In 1938, he became an official at the Interior Ministry in Berlin, a member of the Nazi Party and an SA *Sturmführer*.

He worked actively on behalf of juvenile delinquents in prison and was an officially appointed legal aid assistant

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He did not protest against the concentration camps and the Nazi terror in general. All he did was on one occasion, in 1941, to get up and leave when an SS officer sitting at his table boasted with the murder of 12,000 Russian Jews.

In an act of self-purification, the Greens forced Vogel to relinquish his mandate, saying that they would otherwise lose credibility vis-a-vis the "ruling caste" that has "made itself comfortable in its patchwork democracy" (Vogel).

The people at the head of the North Rhine-Westphalia Greens, which Vogel joined in 1978, knew about his past. But they saw no need to tell the grassroots or to prevent him from standing for parliament.

As it happened, the delegates to the Green congress who put Vogel at the top of the North Rhine-Westphalia ticket. They were unable to question him on his past because he was away on a Mediterranean cruise at the time.

The young Greens knew that Vogel was a dyed-in-the-wool conservative. Yet they trusted him because of his commitment to the extraparlimentary opposition.

The retired former senior official of the North Rhine-Westphalia Interior Ministry — Lottery and Aliens Department — had for 15 years been the chairman of the Public Relations Committee of the Rhineland Church.

He worked actively on behalf of juvenile delinquents in prison and was an officially appointed legal aid assistant

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FINANCE

Indicators are that the only way is upwards

All the indicators point to a recovery in the German economy. The signs are so good that if it does not get to its feet now, it must in a worse condition than the most pessimistic suspected.

The general election, which sent back the conservatives to Bonn, was what business wanted.

It might well be true that psychology plays a major role in economic ups and downs. But what matters even more is facts and figures.

And the signs are anything but bad: the price war within the Opel cartel has given the oil-importing nations an economic booster programme free of charge; OECD pundits have amended their anticipated growth figures upward, from 1.5 to three per cent, though these are projections that might not be realised.

The fact is that nobody can doubt that a 15 per cent price reduction from crude must improve the current account positions of many industrial and developing countries and that it must help curb inflation.

Successes in fighting inflation and an improved balance of payments have already made for better framework conditions for the German economy.

The Bundesbank can now afford to let the money supply grow to the upper margin of its target. Interest rates are declining, and it is only a matter of days before the yield of fixed interest securities will be down to seven per cent.

There is no risk element in the current account position. On the contrary: it is already obvious that the balance of trade this year will show a record surplus of DM55bn and that the current account will be some DM15bn in the black.

But all this should be interpreted with a bit of caution. The figures should not be seen as indicators of skyrocketing demand from abroad. The anticipated trade surpluses are more a reflection of improved terms of trade than of a startling growth in the volume of exports and hence more jobs.

The indicators show no sign of an export boom; but then, it would be silly to expect such a boom considering that none of our major trading partners are back on their feet economically.

The most important international factor for the German economy will be the development in the United States.

The German success in fighting inflation, which is now down to 3.7 per cent with a continuing downward trend, will give the Bundesbank more leeway in reducing interest rates still further. What this boils down to is that Bonn and the Bundesbank will no longer be as heavily affected by America's budgetary deficit and the resulting movements on the American interest rate front. But this does not mean that we can totally ignore American interest rates.

The Americans themselves are full of confidence, and optimism regarding their economic prospects. Rising consumer spending, and dwindling invento-

ries have created a "ready for take-off" euphoria which is now shared even by President Reagan's usually sceptical adviser, Martin Feldstein.

Early American indicators show that real growth could hit four per cent; but then, American indicators are notoriously fickle.

German economic data are usually somewhat less capricious. But even in this country there is little point in trying to divine growth figures to a fraction after the decimal point.

What matters is the overall picture and that has clearly improved.

Business expects sales to rise again so inventories are being stocked up. The savings quota is down from more than 14 to less than 13 per cent, partially making up for the consumption reticence resulting from declining real incomes. Falling interest rates are making investments that had been postponed due to the high cost of money feasible once more.

Opinion surveys confirm this rough picture, showing an improved mood everywhere: The electrical industry expects exports to improve, mechanical engineering speaks of a "waning recession", the order books of commercial vehicle makers are still below normal but the trend points upwards. And the auto industry is so optimistic as to anticipate no further production cuts.

The construction industry is a special case. Here, demand and production growth have been far above average. But this was one of the worst hit branches of industry, so it still has a long way to go before getting back to normal.

The use of construction machinery capacity is now only 60 per cent (50 per cent before the government programme to boost this branch of industry) and orders are still only enough to provide work for two-and-a-half months.

Statements made by the various business associations are open to interpretation. On the one hand, there is a clear attempt to dwell on good news — for both political and psychological reasons. On the other hand, they cannot be too optimistic because collective bargaining is in full swing.

There is a blend of optimism and pessimism coming from business quarters.

Continued from page 5

The Green Bundestag group, Schilly does not want to restrict himself to judicial policy although there is much worth doing in that field and he could find some common ground with the SPD and the FDP.

Both these parties want to at least defuse the so-called contact bar law (that bars some prisoners from contact with the outside world).

Like SPD and FDP, Schilly also wants to prevent the CSU from introducing new criminal laws on demonstrations that would take the country back to the Kaiser era.

Regarding the much talked about issue of "violence", Schilly says that the Greens reject this and that they have no

There is, of course, no reason to become too euphoric since business is only just trying to take its first cautious steps upward.

As a result, everybody — the government, the Bundesbank, business associations and the trade unions — is cautious when it comes to forecasts.

There are, however, indicators that can be taken as reliable. The generally anticipated January decline in orders (because of the December rush to benefit from government investment subsidies) did not materialise. The influx of orders rose by a real six per cent (seasonally adjusted) from December to January.

The rise in orders for capital goods — up ten per cent — could still be interpreted as "stragglers" after the end of the year deadline for the government subsidy; but this interpretation cannot apply to the rising demand for consumer goods. Here, too, the real growth was five per cent. This is a considerable figure considering the slack demand throughout last year.

The figures for domestic demand (up four per cent) and foreign demand (up 8.5 per cent) are at odds with the view of many businessmen that the recovery will come from the domestic business while foreign trade will remain more or less unchanged.

Production rose four per cent from December to January. Should this trend continue in the next few months, the development would be more positive than anybody expects today.

Unfortunately, the job market does not reflect this generally positive trend. Unemployment will be with us for a long time even if business picks up.

The wrong moves that were made on the job market cannot be covered up by a new growth period.

For a number of reasons, the job market reacts very late to the general state of the economy. It is therefore most unlikely that an employment statistics in the months to come will be such as to sound the all clear.

To make matters worse, experts estimate that at least half the jobs in our statistics did not become unemployed for economic but for structural reasons. As a result, even if production rises this will not automatically result in a wave of hiring.

There are more than one million jobs that are not vacant but non-existent at the moment. These jobs are still to be created once it is certain that the economy has embarked on a stable growth course.

Hans-D. Barbier
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 March 1983)

Intention of using anything but peaceful means to achieve their objectives.

"This also applies to our resistance against the decision to station the new generation of American missiles in Germany."

Only the followers of the "Alternative List" (alternative list) still seem to favour violent demonstrations.

Schilly denies that the established parties have any reason whatsoever to keep the Greens under a cloud of suspicion.

"It is simply grotesque that parties which are themselves playing with toys that could spill the end of the world should be accusing us of violence," says Schilly, every inch the lawyer.

Regarding the Greens' internal dispute over whether they should observe the secrecy requirement in connection with their committee work — foreign affairs,

BUSINESS

Ground laid for wholesale denationalisation drive

Denationalisation is part of the government's economic programme. The question is whether there will be a sale of federal assets.

There are signs that say yes. The annual economic report published after the change of government in Bonn has laid the ground for sweeping privatisation drive.

The report has set guidelines for the economic, fiscal and social policies to provide for a withdrawal of the state from its present enterprise involvement, enabling it to concentrate entirely on financing.

Public sector services are to be turned into private enterprises whenever business is more capable of handling them. The report also calls for a privatisation of public assets in general if this will not have a detrimental effect on interests.

Economic Affairs Minister Hans-J. Lauth (FDP) said: "We will carefully review federal industrial assets to establish whether they are actually necessary in the interest of the nation and despite the influence of the state."

Referring to the coming discussion of the extension of the 1979 Export Control Act, Lauth said: "We will suggest that the German community would welcome new investments that would take the strain off the West into account and imposing selective trade restrictions on foreign policy reasons."

In the interest of the Atlantic Alliance, industrial cooperation should be unaffected by such political measures. He conceded that the EEC's little economic leadership and the trends of the Community's production.

But America's protectionist trade policy has been much greater for some time and American industry was more and more often.

Whether the US Administration will admit it or not, it has been long aware of the fact that the American business interests.

The European-American trade relations could be improved by a more balanced exchange of goods.

Hans-J. Lauth
(Die Welt, 11 March 1983)

defence — Schilly says that he will "correct behaviour."

He does, however, stress that the secrecy required of MPs is only justified if the ministries concerned step overboard in classifying everything.

As to the rotation principle of the Greens (whereby half-way through a four-year term the present MPs step down in favour of other Greens), Schilly has a diplomatic answer: long as the party upholds this decision will respect it. But only day-to-day parliamentary work will show whether rotation is wise.

Asked what he and his Greens want to achieve in the Bundestag, he smiled, saying: "A gentle republic."

Hans-J. Lauth
(Die Zeit, 18 March 1983)

Investment grows
Internal orders for capital goods (machinery etc.)

Change compared to previous month in %

1982
Mar 12%
Apr 16%
May 14%
Jun 10%
Jul 8%
Aug 6%
Sep 4%
Oct 2%
Nov 1%
Dec 0%

1983
Jan 1%
Feb 2%
Mar 3%
Apr 4%
May 5%
Jun 6%
Jul 7%
Aug 8%
Sep 9%
Oct 10%
Nov 11%
Dec 12%

1982 (Estimate)
620
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Debt (DM billion)

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■ PARTNERSHIP

Second Brandt report 'has little essentially new'



The second Brandt report on world poverty was issued with lots of belabour, but this follow-up to the original, which was issued three years ago, offers nothing essentially new.

It is said to be an "emergency programme", but it neither opens up new lines of discussion nor gives practical suggestions on solving existing problems.

The huge increase in development aid is still recommended as a remedy for the serious problems facing many countries in the Third World.

As in the first report, *Common Crisis* fails to make it clear that vast foreign support is not enough to remove barriers to development within the countries themselves.

In defiance of all that experience has taught us, the report ignores the fact that in many cases the present extent of aid in fact led to greater damage than benefits.

It has hardly been able to cater for the most important basic needs of the poorest of the poor.

The "Independent" North-South Commission, which comprises 20 high-ranking personalities from North and South, is led by Willy Brandt.

The idea to form the Commission can be traced back to a suggestion made by the former President of the World Bank, Robert McNamara.

Unfortunately, one great weakness of the Commission, which was then set up in 1977, is that neither the East Bloc nor China are represented.

The first report triggered off some useful discussion on development policies and their meaningfulness. But it has now been confirmed that the direct effect of the report was limited.

The chairman of the West German Bundestag Committee on Economic Cooperation, Uwe Holtz (SPD) says "the report was not able to bring about the expected stimuli for a closer cooperation between all the nations of the world in the interests of guaranteeing all our futures. None of its proposals for long-term reforms of the international economic order have been put into practice. The bulk of its emergency programme remains unfinished."

This second report focusses on international monetary and financial questions.

It confirms that during the three years since the first report was published there have been "growing economic difficulties for the industrialised countries and many developing countries have been pushed to the brink of ruin."

The possibility is voiced that "1993 will see the international economic crisis turn into a proper depression, with mass unemployment in the countries of the North and the danger of economic collapse in parts of the Third World."

A finger of warning is pointed at the serious dangers facing the international monetary system and the growing disorder in international trade, not to mention the arms race.

The report hopes to overcome these

problems by centring efforts on massive development financing.

Brandt says: "What we need is a transition from the policy of fighting inflation to one of preventing a depression."

The crux of individual proposals contained in the report is the considerable expansion of international monetary liquidity.

The resources of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) should be vastly increased.

This should be effected by reallocating the special drawing rights (SDRs), increasing quota allocation by at least 100 per cent; by extending and expanding the General Credit Arrangements; by increasing borrowing at the central banks and on the capital market; and finally, by modifying the conditions for IMF loans.

These suggestions would culminate in the creation of a huge inflationary apparatus.

The illiquidity of the World Bank ought also to be extended, particularly by boosting borrowing facilities.

The theses are very revealing with regard to the hotly-disputed question of the conditions laid down by the IMF as a prerequisite for granting its loans.

The report criticises the behaviour of the Fund in this respect when it states that one of the main reasons for the discontentment expressed by some countries about the IMF conditions must be sought in the "painful measures of economic policy" to which these countries are "forced".

In many cases such measures are demanded of these countries "just to receive a comparatively small loan from the IMF".

Many countries today view the IMF "with mistrust, indeed enmity". It is accused of not taking enough "consideration of political realities".

The interests of the power elites in

Better preventing depression than fighting inflation

these countries are often accepted as untouchable "realities".

Although the report does not deny the necessity of conditions for the loans, it demands that the IMF "take greater account than up to now of the actual ability of the country in question to re-organise its economic structure."

This "is particularly dependant on the level of development".

It almost sounds trivial when the IMF is urged to realise that "the situation cannot be improved overnight, particularly in the poorest and least adjustable countries, if an unsatisfactory political course has been pursued in these countries for some time."

In view of such criticism one can only hope that the IMF sticks to its previous line of action and refuses to soften up. Otherwise, the ones who would then really suffer are the poorest of the poor themselves.

However, the recommendations made

by the report on the aspect of trade should be given serious consideration.

Quite rightly, a plea is made for a "renewed commitment to the basic principles of an open trade system which functions according to rules which have been agreed upon."

What is more an assurance should be given to oppose all demands for protectionism when formulating and applying national trade policies and laws.

The demand to eliminate all barriers in industrialised countries which prevent imports of tropical products is also a justified plea.

On the subject of the international supply of food the report quite rightly emphasises the thesis according to which food production should be encouraged in the developing countries themselves.

In this process, the national food supply strategies should — as put forward by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation play a dominant part.

On the subject of food aid the report mentions the fact that this question has "become a troublesome topic". It is accepted that "some of the criticism is justified".

Nevertheless, the report demands "a new and much higher objective", without dealing more closely with the massive criticism put forward.

The agriculture lobbies in surplus countries can be most grateful for this approach. The report pins great hopes on the forthcoming UNCTAD meeting (World Trade Conference).

It recommends "reverting back to summit meetings which could provide impetus to the negotiations."

It supports the "start of global talks on international economic cooperation as soon as possible", the United Nations General Assembly adopting a prevalent role in this respect.

Shridat Ramphal (Guyana), member of the Commission and Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, said while presenting the report in Bonn that the developing countries should stop adopting ultimatum stances at conferences and introduce negotiable proposals.

He said they should stop wrapping their demands up in high-flying declarations of principle. It would be better if developing countries try to convince the industrialised countries of their arguments — if need be in smaller representative groups — rather than merely out-vote them.

Just like the first report, the second report also deals in passing with the problems of the developing countries' own efforts towards improving their lot.

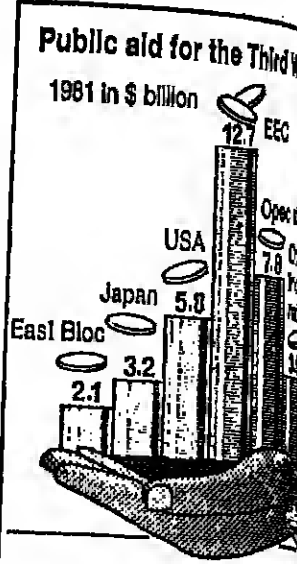
The first report contained the oft-quoted sentence: "The acceptance of our proposals is faced with political forces which result from established interests and the extent of poverty itself..."

The new report also fails to grapple with the basic question of how much influence such vast financial aid can in fact exert when faced by these "political forces" and "established interests".

This means that there is still no answer to the decisive question of how these and many other barriers to development are to be overcome.

How can foreign aid be prevented from being misused purely to reinforce the status quo in these countries, indeed used to extend the sphere of influence and power of the established socio-political groupings even further?

It is common knowledge that the bulk of development aid has up to now



— CONCORD

primarily benefited the upper strata in these countries, i.e. bureaucrats, at most trickling down to the middle classes.

These are the same groups who vote (via the government) to decide on external aid.

The report does not say how guaranteed that most of the investments in developing countries go to those who need it most.

The report skirts around the barriers to development existing in these countries themselves by placing much of its emphasis on foreign aid.

It does not correspond to the reality of this world if the Commission that the progress of the South is dependent on reasonable measures of policy on an international level.

Demands being wrapped up in high-flying principles

"Just as" shows to what extent the Commission overestimates the support from outside.

At this stage it is worth mentioning the theses put forward by the chairman of the OECD's Development Committee, Maurice Williams.

According to Williams, the basic problem of the old — capitalist and socialist — industrialised countries has to do with economic progress is above all the result of domestic reforms and measures designed to mobilise the active energy of its peoples.

The developing countries must take their destiny into their own hands and "no international economic — no matter how it is organised — be a substitute for national reforms."

"Setting up an orderly system of home demands sacrifices and a ment, dedicated and effort, if economic and social progress is to be achieved."

Both Brandt reports ignore the problems and thus support the illusion of many developing countries by arguing that they need more aid from outside.

One could have at least expected body in which the North and the South are represented to have focused much attention on the problem of domestic barriers to development.

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Well, 11 March 1983)

environmental protection is no longer in its infancy. Things have come a long way since efforts to protect the environment first began. The time has come to reorganise environmental policies accordingly.

The case of the dying forests in Germany is a clear reminder of the fact that drastic measures need to be taken. In fact, other parts of our eco-system find themselves struggling to survive.

The present set of policy tools is not up to the task. All we have is a rigid, state-like system of regimentation right down to the last detail. Economic factors are simply disregarded. The very expense of such a system would be enough to ward off any more attempts to clout environmental protection on this basis.

Let us for example take a look at the sulphur dioxide and as regards its intensity, the sulphur dioxide emissions from the furnaces, adopted by the previous government.

Our aim was to tackle the problem of sulphur dioxide. The present emission level of sulphur dioxide is to be reduced from 3.5m tons to 2.5m tons each year, i.e. by just under 30 per cent.

The costs involved are estimated by the Federal government at DM2.5bn for the sulphur dioxide and a further DM2.5bn for annual overhead costs.

That's a lot of money. But what does it achieve? According to calculations by the Fraunhofer expert, Niesslein, this stillation will only lead to a real drop of one per cent in sulphur dioxide by 1995.

This is due to the fact that half of the sulphur dioxide from this gas comes across the border from other countries and at the time half of the air purified here is blown into the atmosphere of neighbouring countries.

In addition, the overwhelming majority of the furnaces will not be affected by this ruling since the old plants are subject to such tough measures as the new ones.

However, the very fact that the older furnaces are spared will mean that in the end outdated and particularly damaging installations will be operated for longer than is usually the case. This is a matter of fact.

One per cent less sulphur dioxide a year is certainly not going to be able to save our forests.

Niesslein states that the only way to bring about progress is to cut back emissions during the next ten years by 70 per cent. However, the costs in this case would be astronomical and no-one could afford them.

We must therefore have to stand and by all means watch as the forests die? Not at all.

We must switch over to environmental protection measures which are more flexible and oriented towards market principles.

According to Niesslein's estimates, it would be possible an investment expenditure of DM12bn (instead of DM8bn at present designated) and annual overhead costs of DM3.4bn (instead of DM2.4bn) to succeed in cutting down the emission of sulphur during the next ten years by the required 70 per cent.

This incredible achievement, however, wouldn't even require one-and-a-half times the money needed anyway. Or to put it another way: if the present level of desulphurising expenditure were maintained this would reduce the emission of sulphur dioxide by 45 per cent.

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Well, 11 March 1983)

■ THE ENVIRONMENT

Change of attitude needed to save Germany's forests

cant — the only requirement being a change to market operations.

How would such a system work? Niesslein's plan is to issue SO₂ emission certificates to all furnace operators in at the start of 1984.

These certificates would certify the respective emission levels of individual operators, i.e. the certificates represent a documentation for the operator of the status quo: it attests to his right to emit SO₂ to the extent he has done so up to now.

For this reason, the certificates are issued free of charge.

However, these certificates will then be devalued each year by a given percentage figure over a period of ten years.

This would restrict the associated right of emission more and more. The same certificate would entitle the furnace operator to an ever-decreasing emission level of sulphur dioxide.

The rate of "devaluation" depends on the size of the desired target figure. If this figure is 30 per cent, as intended by the already existing decree on large furnaces, the annual devaluation rate would be 3.6 per cent.

However, if the ambitious target of 70 per cent is set, the figure increases to 11.3 per cent devaluation per annum. Whichever is decided on, however, there would be no need to resort to stricter legal stipulations to keep levels down.

The real highlight of this suggestion

is to be seen in the fact that such certificates are transferable.

They can be sold or leased on. This means that the operators of furnaces in which desulphurising is disproportionately expensive (technologically) would have the possibility of avoiding the costs by buying more certificates.

For in doing so they could compensate the devaluation of their own certificates.

To do so they have to find market partner with excess certificates where the installations have cut down emission to a greater extent than required.

The latter no longer require all their emission rights and can sell of the certificates they do not need.

Their profit from such a transaction will contribute towards a part of the "environmental rationalisation" process enabling them to obtain the latest and most productive technologies.

There is therefore an incentive to do more than just abide by the norm.

There is sufficient reward for inventiveness and the bold use of environmental technologies.

At present, however, every operator hesitates a long time before becoming innovative in this field.

If he were to become active in this respect he would on push forward the ominous "level of technology," which decides on the conditions for new operating permits.

Such an innovatively-minded operator

Lowish fervor over acid rain in Europe

expert opinion, is killing off trees. Yet, says European MP Rolf Linkohr, European regulations on car fumes are "easily the most lax in the world."

This was because they were geared to the "most backward member state in terms of environmental policy."

The SPD/FDP government in Bonn unsuccessfully proposed environmental protection measures in Brussels.

In 1979, 34 countries including some from the East Bloc, signed the Geneva agreement on international air pollution. Yet it took four years, until 1983, before the member states actually got round the conference table and talked.

In view of these practical experiences, it is improbable that Brussels will be able to trigger an effective international response.

Kohl says that it is "almost too late" for the German forests.

Brussels officials of course deny this. Of course, they are making every effort to combat tree-killing throughout Europe; of course, they are not going to sit back and take it easy.

However, these things need time, and the acid rain problem cannot be solved in one fell swoop.

After all, "in the next few weeks" the EEC Commission will draw up a plan for a general directive on the emission control of industrial plants in Europe.

Maximum emission values will be

rated would only gain the resentment of his colleagues and his own production conditions would sooner or later deteriorate.

Environmental protection is therefore to a certain extent practised with the brakes on.

Technological innovation is prevented by well-meaning legal stipulations, particularly there where it is needed most.

What is more, the certificates would reduce the overall costs of environmental protection.

For the cutting-back of SO₂ is carried out where it is most inexpensive (where the installation of desulphurising facilities saves buying the expensive certificates), while it will be avoided wherever it is too expensive (certificates being cheaper than the desulphurising).

American experiences with similar, market-based strategies to protect the environment have shown that this method can lead to a drop of between 35 and 75 per cent of ensuing costs.

The motto "money is no object" just cannot apply to environmental protection.

Rational and cost-conscious methods are required, just like anywhere else in production.

This is the only way to financially come to terms with increased environmental protection and remain internationally competitive.

It's no good to try and deal with the cost explosion in this field by ignoring market forces.

These forces must be harnessed in the interest of environmental protection; this must be one of the most urgent priorities for the new government in Bonn.

Holger Bonus

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Well, 11 March 1983)

laid down, above all for sulphur dioxide, the most important pollutant in terms of quantity.

However, this guideline will not contain clear limits as fixed recently by the German government in a ruling on power stations.

One expert in the Commission said the planned stipulation still lacks sufficient bite.

What is more, any effective measures have at the moment no chance of getting passed the decisive organisational barrier, the EEC Council of Ministers.

In this body, where the national interests of the ten member states are most likely to clash, the French, for example, are unlikely to be willing to accept stricter regulations from Brussels for their industrial plants.

Diplomats in Brussels have over the years developed many tricks to block EEC activities if it suits them on cost or other grounds. "The European Community will not do much to help the German forests", as German members of the European Parliament, Karl von Wogau, says.

If the ten governments of the EEC cannot manage to reach some kind of agreement, the wish expressed by Narjes to bring about coordinated action within the framework of the Geneva Agreement on international pollution of the air among the 34 signatory states looks like remaining unfulfilled.

It has taken up to 1983, four years, for experts to agree to carry out the first official meeting.

Their strategy is unlikely to be completed before the German forests are all dead.

Uwe Vorkötter

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 11 March 1983)

TECHNOLOGY

Bilingual dictionary on a silicon chip

One thing computers cannot do is make decisions for us. This, applies to the decision as to whether any particular small computer is really essential or whether it represents yet another one of the superfluous needs so abundant in society.

The miniaturisation of electronics with its vast storage capacity within a minute space can relieve the human brain of tedious tasks, save time and trouble, both of which can then be channelled into more important, "more human" activities.

One such electronic aid is the pocket calculator, which is quite rightly now a commonplace apparatus.

The latest device in a similar vein is the electron dictionary.

This small computer — the size of a deck of playing cards, only much flatter and weighing only 70 grams — can translate from German into English and vice versa.

Within seconds a push by the tip of the finger on two keys can retrieve an expression, which is then presented on a miniature display screen.

This new device is called *Alpha 8*, because it can store 8,000 key words, 4,000 in each language.

The carefully selected basic and intermediate-level vocabulary has in mind two main target groups: school-children, who according to the various state education ministries should know

about 4,000 words in a foreign language by the time they take their school-leaving exams; the other group comprises tourists, for whom even words which occur less frequently have been included which may be of use when staying abroad, e.g. platform. The selection and weighing-up of which words to include is a true lexicographic achievement.

Langenscheidt, in Munich, the world's largest publishers of dictionaries, was able to include 125 years of experience in this field.

The department for English language and literature and French language and literature both certify that *alpha 8* has a representative selection of vocabulary.

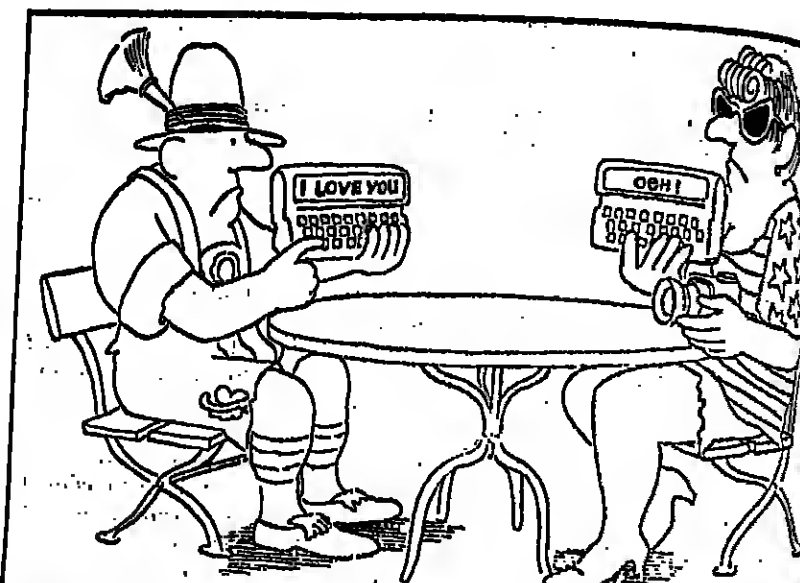
The manufacturers have included brief explanations of the word equations, for example, classification of genders, of irregular forms, of American English etc.

A special electronics department set up in the publishing house had been working on the dictionary since 1978 (the hardware manufacturer is Sharp in Japan).

This time, they could not fall back on experience gathered in the USA.

Interest just wasn't large enough on a one-language continent.

This left the matter up to a central European country surrounded by countries in which many languages are spoken.



As with any dictionary — *Alpha 8* presupposes knowledge of pronunciation, the melody of the foreign language and basic knowledge of its vocabulary.

A stored vocabulary of 4,000 words is not outstanding, yet provides a solid foundation.

So as to be able to memorise these words by word, letter by letter, additional aids have been incorporated. For example, the "memo" key.

Up to 16 tricky words which are really difficult to remember can be stored and repeated until they stick in your memory.

And then there's a key for "practice." Words are selected at random (visually, not acoustically) and the operator asked for the correct answers.

This relieves parents of a tedious task and helps tourists to brush up their knowledge.

Of course, this is another case of

being fascinated by miniaturisation. The push the button and you get the answer. Yet alongside the element of surprise there are the learning efforts involved. And the fact that the device contains a pocket calculator makes it more useful.

Both the English and French versions are already available in book form (DM149). A Spanish and Italian version are being worked on.

Of course, this computer thinks. The human brain with its millions of neurons, ideas, experience, always more than one step ahead of the machine.

However, machines can supply the island's religious early medieval speech, even though the parade of memory, *Alpha 8* should not be over-praised, nor condemned to rational advantage.

Anneliese Schmitt (Deutsches Allgemeines

EXHIBITIONS

Ireland: more to offer than just James Joyce and whiskey

To other ancient culture which has over the past few years made its way into our museums in the form of historical, aesthetic and material objects, Ireland has seemed quite so exotic and distant as the Irish one.

And this despite the fact that it evolved only a few hundred kilometres away from the artistic centre of Central Europe.

This is the first impression which is in the mind of the visitor to the exhibition of world-wide travelling "culture-diplomacy" in Cologne.

Between the 5th and the 8th centuries swarms of missionary monks made their way to as far as Italy to spread the word.

Restorers, who keep a protecting eye on the incredible achievements of European book art which now lie in air-conditioned steel cases and darkened bullet-proof showcases, shudder when they think of the fact that the psalters and gospels were once glorified as relics.

The Book of Durrow, for example, claimed to have been written by the holy Columba himself, was used for curing diseased cattle, but the cure could only be successful if the book was dipped into water.

The miracle-working books were also used during periods of drought; one psalter called "the warrior" was taken along to the field of battle as a talisman guaranteeing victory.

The interest frequently shown by the Vikings in the monastic manuscripts was, admittedly, not a result of their alleged magic powers.

The rapacious men of the North were keen to possess the "silphases" which were studded with precious stones.

These covers were then soon replaced by those made of leather.

And yet the marauding barbarians did not rob Ireland of all of the vast riches produced by the flourishing monasteries during this "Golden Era."

150 calves had to be slaughtered for the Book of Kells written on the finest vellum.

Extensive trade relations were taken advantage of to secure the import of the colours needed to do the calligraphies and paintings: scale insects from Central America provided crimson; the lapis lazuli, the brilliant blue colouring, was imported from the Asian mining areas at the foot of the Himalayas.

In his "Topographia Hibernica" written in 1187, a contemporary reviewer wrote:

"There is a different pattern on almost every page, a whole set of different colours... You are surrounded by magnificent art without perhaps realising it. Take a closer look and you will discover: art's most-treasured secrets. You will behold such details, so delicate and sensual, so precise and compact, so full of knots and loops, the colours so fresh and vivid. You will believe this to be the work of an angel not of man." However, there was certainly no heavenly peace during

The Germanic North and the Asian East unite in their hostility towards pictures.

The Irish also demonstrated their independence from central Europe in the field of books; the most highly-valued of which are the Book of Kells and the Book of Dimma.

Both were put together during the golden age of the Irish monastic culture.

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the production of these holy scripts. The zealous missionaries, who had smaller, more handy versions of the magnificent volumes with them on their journeys (the first "paperbacks"), often had to meet deadlines. Another factor which led to stress and pressure was the competition between individual monasteries. The notes made by many a scribe in the margin give the

Continued on page 12



Probably 8th Century AD. Bronze artifact on show in exhibition of Irish culture. (Photo: Catalogue)

America and the real realism in an unreal world of reality

For America, realism is not a question of ideology. This is revealed by an exhibition being shown in the Nuremberg art gallery entitled "The new American Realism 1960-1980" (new here referring to the period not the innovative nature).

For it looks as if the Americans have never really taken all the theoreticising about the concept of realism that seriously.

Thila la vouched for by the vast repertoire of possible definitions contained in the visitor's catalogue:

"New realism, hard-edge realism, photographic realism, hyper-realism, radical realism, neo-realism, neo-academic realism, thing-es-such realism, unconventional realism, critical realism, leonic realism, the new inhumanity and indeed the orphan of the modern age!"

The visitor doesn't have to take too close a look at these word cocktails. He can concentrate on the actual pictures which unassuming show figured artistry. There is a special effect in the very first room: two almost life-sized "men on Garden Chairs" by Alex Katz.

Thila oil on aluminium production, painted and sawn-out, makes you feel you're staring at the real thing.

Behind this, the over-sized and metallic

colours... You are surrounded by magnificent art without perhaps realising it. Take a closer look and you will discover: art's most-treasured secrets. You will behold such details, so delicate and sensual, so precise and compact, so full of knots and loops, the colours so fresh and vivid. You will believe this to be the work of an angel not of man." However, there was certainly no heavenly peace during

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Continued on page 12



"Like Mother, Like Daughter," oil on canvas, 1978-79, by D. I. Hall, American Realism exhibition. (Photo: Catalogue)

exactly portrayed head of "Mark" by Chuck Close looks through one of the gallery's doors.

The other exhibition rooms also contain further examples of artworks realism.

The "Red-headed Lady on the Green Velvet Chair", stark-naked, a bit dusty and apparently depressed by this state of this affair, is one example.

Then we come across Duane Hanson's "Man with Crutch" and a leg in plaster, also shaped in vinyl and wearing proper clothes.

And finally, George Segal's "Butcher's Shop" with a plaster figure and plaster horse, a proper chopping block and real sausage rolls and meat hooks.

In some cases, paintings are quite content to do a poor imitation of nature. Yet, more frequently the artistic representations, for example the group and individual portraits (including nudes), the still-lives right through to the trompe l'oeils, then the landscapes and finally the reflecting glass facades and car-paint mirroring, are representative of the material made popular here by American photorealists, at a time when they had grown weary of the abstract.

Many of the artists in this exhibition were already presented in 1981/82 at the Munich "American Paintings 1930-1980" exhibition.

There, however, they looked rather figurative competing as if, were against the non-material works of art.

Things are different in Nuremberg. It becomes clear that "realism" is more than just reality.

This is shown most clearly in the paintings by William Bailey, the "Portrait of S," a clear and unpretentious half-nude, the composition of which is reminiscent of Balthus without adopting his lasciviousness, and the "Monte Migina Still-Life," a convincingly structured arrangement of dishes, pots and jars on a table, with delicately shaded colours in front of a reddish-brown background (as if were the continuation of the Mondrian theme).

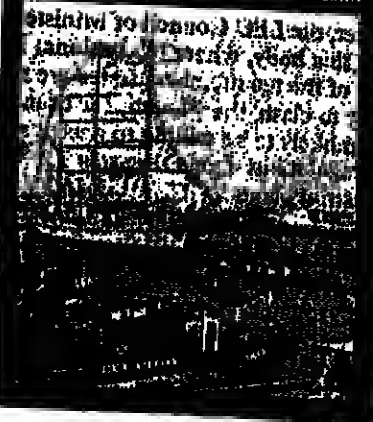
This is an exhibition worth seeing, since the distasteful is presented alongside the pleasing.

Peter Dittmar (Die Welt, 11 March 1983)

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GERMAN TRADE DIRECTORY 1981/82



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This invaluable company directory and product index comes with a checklist of:

- diplomatic representations
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All entries are in plain English.

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Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

These figures compiled over the years are invaluable both for planning journeys to distant countries and for scientific research.

Basic facts and figures for every country in the world form a preface to the tables. The emphasis is on the country's natural statistics, on climate, population, trade and transport.

The guides are handy to size and flexibly bound, indispensable for daily use in commerce, industry and the travel trade.

Two volumes are already in print. They are:
North and South America, 172 pp., DM 22.80;
Asia/Australia, 240 pp., DM 24.80

They will be followed in March 1983 by:
Africa, app. 115 pp., DM 19.80;
Europe/USSR, app. 190 pp., DM 24.80.

Look it up in Brockhaus

Children's film industry has trouble throwing off the Disney image

In the Federal Republic of Germany, children's cinema is still tantamount to Walt Disney or Cinderella.

Yet Germany has had its new type of children's films since the mid-1970s, spearheaded by Haro Senft, Gloria Behrens, Ilse Hofmann and Richard Claus.

The only problem here is that "this new children's cinema takes place on television," as the director of the family programme of Bavarian TV put it in a panel discussion last year.

Haro Senft's reply indicated that film makers realise that this can and should be remedied. He said: "We are craftsmen and television is an industrial enterprise for us; so the children's film must not be permitted to take place on television only. It belongs first and foremost in the cinemas."

Still, children's cinema exists; though only in a few major cities where a handful of committed people have been devoting themselves to it for years. They are cinema owners who set aside a few days a week for this type of film, accepting the commercial losses.

The lack of commercial success of children's cinema has nothing to do with a lack of interest on the part of the children. The problem lies in the fact that there are no steady viewers because

Continued from page 11

present-day reader an idea of the conditions under which these monks had to work.

Poor results were put back to poor material, lack of light, the cold, ill-health, lack of experience and the haste already mentioned.

According to the legend by the scriba Dimma from the Rosared monastery, the holy Cronan gave him only one day to copy the gospels.

The fact that this incredible feat was in fact realised was only due to heavenly support: the sun is claimed to have stayed in the sky for 14 days.

A word of summary on this Irish cultural presentation, which with its total exhibition figure of just under one hundred objects is geared to public receptivity rather than following along the lines of some mammoth presentations:

The Emerald Isle, today impoverished and victim of bloody turmoil after mass emigration and centuries of English occupation, was one rich nation in all respects.

During the Bronze Age alone a huge golden mural tapestry took on a dimension unknown in other parts of Europe at the time.

The massive pieces with its almost modern-looking patterns based on tabular, funnelled, circular and spiral shapes are still shrouded in secrecy.

The lack of traces of use would suggest that they were indeed never used.

The origins of the vast amounts of precious stones are still unknown up to this very day.

Wolf Schön
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,
11 March 1983)

after close to 15 years without a children's cinema it simply takes time for word to get around.

The advertising costs for children's films are much higher than for the regular variety and it takes considerably longer for such films to pay off.

So far, only West Berlin has taken this into account and done something about it by introducing a special promotion scheme for children's cinemas in the form of a DM15,000 prize to be awarded each year to the three most committed children's cinemas.

Another attempt to promote this type of cinema was made in North Rhine-Westphalia by a promotional organisation for children's films run by teachers, film makers, journalists and producers. In 1982, they selected eight films to be shown in ten hand-picked cinemas. The organisation undertook to do the necessary promotion work in the form of advertising, etc. In return for an undertaking by the cinemas to show children's films on at least three days a week.

The soundness of this approach, subsidised by the North Rhine-Westphalia Film Bureau, is shown by the Rex Cinema in Wuppertal: The first showings had audiences of only three to seven children; but when the word spread, the local press had some positive reports and it became obvious that the scheme had become a regular feature, the number of children seeing the film rose markedly. In the third and fourth weeks, the cinema was almost sold out and now intends to institutionalise these matinees.

Though the experiment was not equally successful in all German cities due to differing local conditions, it nevertheless became obvious that there was a strong demand for good children's films everywhere.

Shooting of the most expensive film ever made in Germany is about to begin in Munich. The cost of Wolfgang Peterson's film version of Michael Ende's novel *Die unendliche Geschichte* (the endless story) is a whopping DM52m, much of which will go into complicated special effects shots.

Germany's second most expensive production *Das Boot* (The Boat) was also a Petersen film though the price was only DM20m.

Much of this had to be spent due to the unusually long shooting time of 18 months (compared with the usual six to 12 weeks).

The Tin Drum (cost: more than DM10m) and Fassbinder's *Lili Marleen* (DM12m) also rank among the very expensive German films.

The across-the-board average cost of a German film ranges between DM1m and DM3m. Hollywood would consider such films low-budget projects, a category that includes all American films costing less than the equivalent of DM6m, the average production cost being between DM14m and DM20m.

German low-budget films must be produced at between DM600,000 and DM900,000.

Costs are usually treated as production secrets, but Vadim Glowna some time ago released the production fig-

ures for his *Desperado City* which won the Camera d'or at the 1981 Festival in Cannes.

DM420,000 of the DM1m budget was spent for actors, director, script writer cameramen, etc.

He used "low-cost" actors because stars would have busted his budget; DM54,000 went towards music and author's copyrights (he could certainly not have had a Mario Simmel for that amount).

The technical equipment (cameras, lights, microphones, etc.) some of it rented and some bought, cost DM57,500.

The unexposed film cost DM150,000, which is pretty much average.

Michael Cimino's four-hour Western "Heaven's Gate" cost 20 times this amount — in dollars.

The cost of costumes, props and similar stuff for *Desperado City* was a relatively low DM30,000.

The actual shooting costs of Glowna-

Director tells where the money went

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MEDICINE

Pregnant women warned: active aspirin ingredient under suspicion

ther with the witty songs and cliché-like other characters in this film from becoming a reflection of a bleak bit of reality. Yet, its high quality notwithstanding, the film is a minor disaster for the Filmverlag der Autoren.

The film was premiered in not in one of the established theatres. Instead, it was shown in a Berlin's famous Kurfürstendamm cinema. The result was that virtually no one came to see the film.

Usch Barckmeier-Waller's *Kinder aus No. 67* (the children from No. 67) had Basis Filmverlag as its distributor. It had years of experience with commercial distribution of films. This film did a lot better.

It tells the story of a group of children from differing social backgrounds during the Nazi era. The film has been seen about 100,000 times and has received success for a children's film.

Having only just started to tender children's film plants in jeopardy.

As in all other cultural money for children's cinema supply: Production subsidies by the *Kommunikation Jugend* Film are to be discontinued.

Her film *Tollvut* (rabies) tells the story of Olli and Micki, two 13-year-old neighbourhood boys whose friendship founders on the social differences in their parental homes — differences that become increasingly clear as the film unfolds.

Olli's consumption-oriented parents become as much of a cliché in the film as the liberal and enlightened parents of Micki. Even so, many of the young viewers recognise their own conflicts in this film.

Olorin Behrens' film *Rosi und die grosse Stadt* (Rosi and the big city) is essentially the musical telling the problems of an 11-year-old girl after her parents' move from Bavaria to Berlin.

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heart attack patients — which can lead to excessive bleeding during and immediately after birth.

Some newly born babies of women who had taken aspirin in the last week of pregnancy had traces of blood in the urine. But none of these babies were in any danger.

The most serious of the possible side effects of ASA is the so-called Reye syndrome that has attracted considerable attention in the past few years. The syndrome was first described by the Australian Dr R.W. Reye in an article published in the medical journal *The Lancet*.

The author examined 21 children with severe brain damage. All of them showed fatty deposits in a number of organs, especially the liver.

The symptoms of these children had in common were vomiting, disorientation, blackouts, spasms, fever and shortness of breath. 17 of the children examined by Dr Reye died a few days after being hospitalised.

The actual causes of death were pathological changes in the liver and the brain. Here, the mitochondria — granular or rod-shaped bodies in a cell that function in the metabolism of fat,

glycogen and proteins — seem to play a major role. The mitochondria of a patient suffering from Reye's syndrome can no longer function and the metabolism is disrupted. This leads to fat deposits in the liver and to rising ammonia levels.

These pathological changes that originally applied only to the liver have been found in other organs as well, especially the brain.

Recent cell examinations under electron microscopes showed that the nerve cells of Reye syndrome patients swell, leading to brain oedema.

Though it is still unknown what causes the disease, researchers assume that it is triggered by a virus infection. They have observed that the syndrome is particularly prevalent after influenza epidemics due to the B-type virus and after chickenpox infections.

But the researchers are certain that this alone does not cause the syndrome. Genetic defects are likely to play a role here as are certain outside influences, among them a range of drugs.

US researchers now suspect that ASA and a number of antibiotics might be among the culprits.

An estimated 600 to 1,200 American children and juveniles fall prey to the Reye syndrome every year. The relatively high incidence of the disease has now been attributed to the American population's high intake of ASA.

But none of this has been proved

conclusively. After a thorough investigation of pros and cons, the US Food and Drug Administration decided that no action against ASA was necessary.

In the Federal Republic of Germany, there have been some 20 Reye syndrome cases in the past few years, five of which have been partly attributed to ASA. But the epidemiological information available so far permits no definite conclusion as to a possible causality.

The Berlin hearing also discussed the link between ASA and stomach and intestinal hemorrhaging. But these side effects of ASA have been known for some time and are mentioned in the information sheet included with ASA-based drugs.

Generally, the side effects of ASA are minimal, well-researched and thus predictable. But this does not mean that ASA can be taken in any quantity and over a prolonged period. Even though there appears to be no health risk if taken in moderation, the rare side effects that can occur should receive more attention.

Professor Überla told the meeting that his Authority would announce the steps it intends to take in connection with ASA before this coming summer.

Though the hearing did not lead to any spectacular new findings, there is every likelihood that the information sheets included with ASA-based drugs will come under scrutiny and be reviewed.

The pharmaceutical industry is already considering extending the period during which pregnant women should not take ASA from the present "few weeks" before giving birth to "three months" to reduce the risk of excessive bleeding during birth.

Konrad Müller-Christiansen
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 12 March 1983)

Quick action essential in heart infarction treatment



establish whether there is in fact a blood clot and to pinpoint its location.

If a blood clot is found and pinpointed, the doctor inserts a catheter, injecting a clot-dissolving substance. Regular X-ray checks at 15-minute intervals enable the doctor to see whether the clot is dissolving and whether the flow of blood is unobstructed once more.

As soon as the blood flows freely again, the patient's chest pain stops immediately. But this alone does not spell a cure.

What matters is to remove the source of the infarction and keep a constant check on the patient's progress.

The source of the problem is usually a place in the artery that has been greatly narrowed by various deposits on its inner wall, thus obstructing the free flow of blood.

It is here that the clots usually form. The remedy here is a so-called balloon catheter inserted into the artery. Once the narrowed place in the artery has been reached, the balloon is blown up, pressing the deposits against the artery wall and so enlarging its inner diameter.

Regular follow-up checkups by X-ray

enable doctors to establish whether the treatment has had a lasting effect.

If treatment started immediately after the heart attack — within the first three hours — doctors usually find that the heart tissue affected by the infarction starts functioning normally again two or three weeks later because it was only damaged rather than destroyed.

The new method is now being used routinely at the University Hospitals of Göttingen, Berlin, Aachen and Hamburg.

The Hamburg University Hospital has treated some 160 patients with this method. In 80 per cent of the cases the doctors managed to reopen the clogged coronary arteries. And in half the cases treatment began early enough to reactivate those parts of the heart that had been affected by the infarction.

This type of treatment has reduced the hospital mortality of infarction patients from previously 22 to six per cent.

The therapy can, of course, only be successful if there is a competent team of doctors available round the clock. Another must is for the patient to be taken to hospital immediately so that the sections of the heart affected by the infarction can be saved.

If the time lag is too long, there is every likelihood that the affected heart tissue may die.

Hein Gross
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,
11 March 1983)

Patients demand to know what is wrong

More than 40 per cent of German hospital patients want to be told "absolute frankness" what is wrong with them, polls by the Oliver-Walburg-Mannheimer-Stiftung für Informationsmedizin show.

The survey, issued in Munich, also shows that more than two-thirds of the patients want their doctors to give them more comprehensive information.

It is also amazing how many people with terminal illness want to "know the truth." Close to half the respondents disclosed their doctors for holding back information. As a result, many patients seek this information elsewhere, such as medical literature, various pamphlets.

Others try to get the information from people suffering from the same problem.

Patients also complained about the medical jargon used by doctors, saying that this "puts an additional psychological strain" on them.

Close to 60 per cent said that doctors did not too little attention to psychological factors when making a diagnosis.

Cancer patients complained most about not being able to get full information on their condition and the future course of the disease.

Next on the list of people complaining about lack of information were those suffering from cardiovascular and psychosomatic disorders.

Erlangen cardiologist Professor Erich suggests that a particularly important aspect of the survey is the fact that about 100 little information on preventive measures.

This is an aspect that should receive more attention.

dpa
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 9 March 1983)

Agile, mobile, financially independent, sexually liberated. A mixed bunch of men and women in their late 20s and early 30s whose evenings are always open.

A life-style between pub and club is the image suggested by a new social group of free individuals.

A new trend towards living alone, becoming a "single".

Is this some kind of avant-garde for an alternative way of living, a trend-setter for a life of bachelorhood?

This at any rate is the popular image of this trendy group of loners, to whom loneliness and isolation are unknown words and who are not tied to home or bed.

Are they really all "swinging singles", much envied voluntarily and convinced solitaires? Far from it!

According to a study by the Hamburg-based BAF Institute for Leisure Studies there is a definite credibility gap between the singles ideology in its propagated form and the real-life situation for persons in this group.

To begin with a few background figures: Of the 14 million West Germans living alone — eight million of them women — there are, says the study, only a few "convinced" singles.

Most of the persons in this group are divorced, widowed or separated from their partners.

The real "voluntary" singles would seem to be characterised by a certain psychological proneness to singledom.

The study refers to Sigmund Freud who regarded the inability to enter into "object relationships" as the core of a "narcissistic character", for which any deeper emotional relationship is associated with suffering.

As a result, being a single is in many cases not a rational decision based on free will but a person's psychological destiny.

The exclusive nature of this self-centredness only permits limited scope for other objects of love. Many respondents confirmed this assertion.

"I like being admired" or "I like being the centre of attention" are confessions frequently made.

Marriage therapists formulate the situation as follows: the large number and frequent changing of social relationships can be signs of a psychological deficiency.

In reality, such behaviour patterns reveal the inability to establish really deep human relationships, above all on a lasting basis.

In many cases, there are massive fears of losing one's own identity as soon as intimacy, closeness and emotional ties "threaten" to become reality.

For fear that they might be "lost", "swallowed up", or might "disappear" within such a relationship, many take to flight, break off contacts, fling themselves into new social relationships which are not as dangerous (are more detached).

However, usually singles don't feel too good about the situation, since their own ego remains undecided.

"Somehow, you become a stranger to yourself, you just don't really know what you want. Sometimes you want one thing, but are not willing to do without the other."

On the one hand, there is a desire to consolidate one's identity and create a distinct individuality; on the other, there is a sense of enjoyment at the inner in-between state.

As the American expert on family sociology, Edward Shorter, remarks on this point:

"The single as a social model generally embodies the fears many have of

MODERN LIVING

Singles and the horror of the failed weekend

failure and being psychologically overtaxed, of losing one's detachment and ego. At the same time, it encompasses a yearning to be free and independent, to have self-control, and in fact to exercise power."

Shorter traces this situation back to childhood experiences. Especially if the parents split up while the child young, this child will suffer long-term psychological damage.

Children who were younger than six years of age when their parents split up are quite clearly the most lonely adults.

Indeed, three quarters of those living alone state that they are lonely. Almost a quarter admitted that they have too few contacts, do not like being alone and feel lonely during their leisure time.

The reaction is a deliberate immersion in the present. That which is here and now must be taken full advantage of in line with the motto: Live each day to the full! Something has got to happen now, today, the weekend must be a complete success.

In some cases, the individual's fantasy and desires centre around whether or not the weekend will be a success or not, days before the weekend comes.

Everything must be well planned for the "event" — to make sure nothing goes wrong.

However, the more the single plans and organises, the less scope is available for surprises and the unexpected.

The result: before the week starts, many singles find themselves in a dilemma between the need for security and the desire for freedom.

The worst thing that can happen to a "true" single on a weekend is nothing. A single's normal evening off is nothing out of the ordinary.

On work-days many singles get involved in very day-to-day leisure activities such as listening to the radio, watching TV, ringing up friends.

Many admit that now and again TV and the telephone assume the role of a substitute partner. However, compared with the after-work evenings of a typical family, the singles' evenings show a more pronounced emphasis on leisure activities.

The "sloughing" of the working individual into a leisure individual is more actively carried out.

Nevertheless, singles usually spend their work-day evenings at home, the weekend is then devoted to friends and acquaintances.

In importance, the weekend for a single is similar to that of a holiday for married couples. Singles are not content to just dream of the sun, sand and palm trees. They turn their dreams into reality and travel to these sunny shores — not only during their official holidays.

This may also result from the fact that the social status of many singles is

on average higher than the population as a whole.

The other side of such openness, unrestrictedness, however, is a hectic pace of living and restlessness caused by the permanent inner tension to be active.

Singles also tend to extend the pleasures into the Monday morning. An unsuccessful weekend is a catastrophe for a single.

If unexpectedly left alone and, many singles are prone to depression and overcome by feelings of loneliness and of having failed.

By this stage at the latest the tension of a social and family member for the stabilisation of the personal make-up becomes clear.

Persons living alone often hesitates to be done to prevent the choice but to pick up the phone immediately think of their loneliness and getting out of control. Many are regular visitors to their parents' home.

The younger ones visit their parents every Sunday, above all, because they can be waited on at home.

Older singles go home to their mothers to talk to. However, they are not always sweetened by the talk of proper quarrels.

And yet they still keep a distance. They feel obliged to their (vital) emotional re-charge.

Their parents give them what cannot get elsewhere. Coming home alone accompanied by a contemplation is not always a single is able to achieve.

Living alone can very soon become loneliness.

Barbara

(Mannheimer Morgen, 12/83)

SOCIETY

Top priority: removing the emotion from the foreigners issue

one of the trickiest tasks for the new Bonn government will be to find a solution to the problem of foreigners in Germany.

The difficulty lies in the fact that no government can satisfy everybody on the issue. Whatever is decided, it is bound to come under attack from one side or another.

There is one point of agreement: nothing has to be done to prevent the influx of foreigners from becoming dangerously emotional and getting out of control.

The old government failed to deal with this problem in any detail in a statement last October, but it did lay out a number of basic policy objectives:

regulation of the foreigners now in Germany; restriction of a further influx; and repatriation incentives.

Other nationality groups that are large enough to matter (Yugoslavs, Italians, Greeks, Spaniards and Portuguese) pose no problems in terms of integration. And these groups have been getting smaller over the past few years.

All efforts to integrate the Turks will be useless if more keep coming. Our ability to provide jobs, housing and mixed schooling with German children is already strained to the limit.

The 1973 freeze on hiring must be maintained to its full extent. In addition, projections on the future develop-

ment of the foreign population of Germany (based on current aliens legislation) show that there will be 5.74 million in 1990 and about seven million in 2000.

Even if these figures prove excessive, it is still essential to prevent a steep growth in the foreign population. This would overtax economic potential in the long run.

Growth of the foreign population in 1981 and 1982 was entirely accounted for by the Turks. Despite the 1973 freeze on hiring aliens (the freeze is still in force) the Turkish population since then has risen by 75 per cent due to the influx of next-of-kin and asylum seekers.

This combined with the Turkish tendency to form ghettos and their reluctance to become integrated has made the problem essentially a Turkish one.

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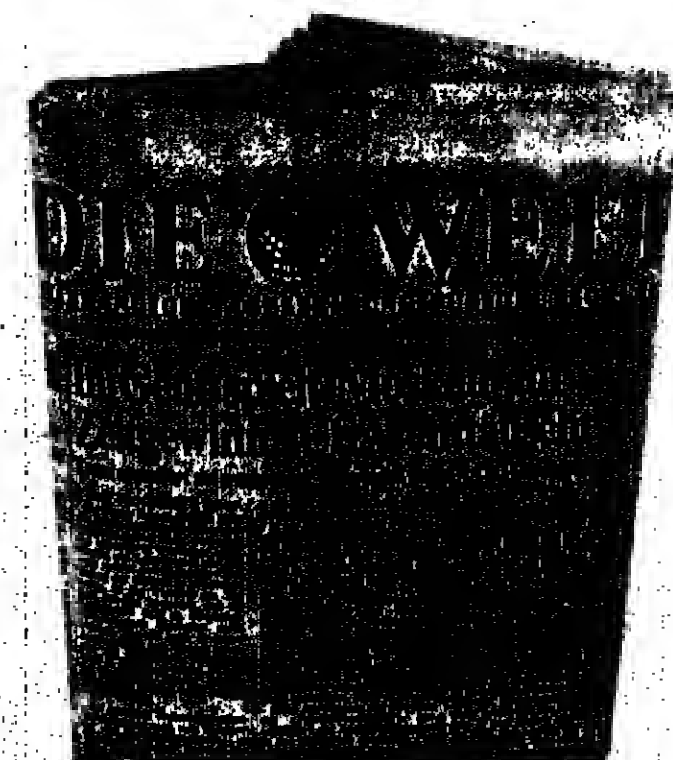
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Second sexual revolution stands exposed

the handed-down moral concepts have become less and less important.

Greater liberality in sexual views ought to favour a more open partnership which has no need for the absolute dictate of faithfulness.

Claims to mutual possessiveness were regarded as unrealistic. Shorter refers to the fundamental change in sexual behaviour in this phase as the "second sexual revolution".

However, Frau Moeller-Gambaroff feels that such sexual experimentation often expected too much of those involved.

Although a certain easing-up in sexual morals was able to improve sexual relations, this second sexual revolution could not live up to the promise of fundamental change in relationships between man and woman.

There is a danger of sexuality becoming purely quantitatively oriented and superficial, felt by many to be an extension of the rules of the competitive world outside into the sphere of intimacy.

In view of such a depressing development, the courage and optimism of such an "experienced" woman and mother such as Frau Moeller-Gambaroff is necessary to still maintain that the idea of a true love relationship between a man and a woman can be achieved.

She believed such a relationship to be essential, "simply" because she highly

rates the meaningfulness of a relationship and what is more, the pairing-off process as an emotional force.

However, she does not believe sexual liberation alone is enough to achieve a long-lasting improvement in relationships.

Nevertheless, the special nature of the man-woman relationship lies in sexuality.

Problems within this relationship, albeit not automatically, are problems in sexual intercourse.

In fact, Frau Moeller-Gambaroff covered that sexual problems can go precisely because the relationship felt to be particularly positive.

At the same time, sexual experience on a superficial level must be distanced from experience which is deep-rooted emotions.

In such cases, sexuality as a free skating ice-dancing couple is ruled out any deeper love relationship, although the physiological functions are intact.

This kind of "erotic ice-dancing" though on the whole corresponding to the image frequently propagated in sex culture is neither able to provide loving care for one's partner nor bring about a cheering self-knowledge experience.

The feeling of doing something meaningful and remaining a sensitive personality is becoming more difficult in everyday life.

This leads to strains on the relationship to oneself, since this is just as closely connected with the partnership with sexuality. Frau Moeller-Gambaroff sees this as the link-point

The current dispute over whether the age limit should be six or eight is pointless inasmuch as both these age groups permit integrated schooling.

But the present age limit of 16 is not workable because children of that age stand no chance here because they don't speak enough German, don't have adequate vocational training and — above all — because there are not enough jobs.

We are certainly not doing them a favour by permitting them to come to this country. There is no reason why parents living in Germany cannot bring their children here at an earlier age.

The attitude the churches have adopted on this issue is logical from their vantage point, but it only aggravates the problem — to the detriment of the young people concerned. Statistics show that foreign teenagers who find themselves in Germany without speaking German and without a chance of a job increasingly turn to crime.

Restricting the immigration age would also have a salutary effect on those parents who want to bring their teenage children to this country only because they hope that they will find work and bolster the family income.

No policy aimed at integration can actively support this attitude.

Concrete measures are needed if integration is not to remain utopian. Foreigners working and living here should after a number of years be given the option of either becoming naturalised or returning to their home countries after a reasonable period of grace.

Naturally, it will take a great deal of discussion to work out the details of and possible exemptions.

In any event, a repatriation drive can only be successful if enough incentives are provided. Since the earning potential in the various home countries — especially in Turkey — is much worse than here, people are unlikely to consider returning home unless they are given financial incentives to do so.

Of course, the extent of these incentives will depend on how full or empty government coffers are.

One thing, however, is out of the question: forcing people to return home — except in cases where the law calls for deportation.

There is one thing that must not be overlooked in the discussion of possible avenues that will lead to a solution of the aliens problem: anybody who permits himself morality and inescapable facts will be unable to come up with a solution.

Granted, the needs of statecraft don't take priority over everything else; but the welfare of the nation's own people does take priority over general humanitarian considerations.

By the same token, the alternative must not be inhumane towards non-Germans.

Walter Bischoff
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,
11 March 1983)

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social and historical processes on the one hand and individual experiences and possibilities of experiencing on the other.

This is the decisive source of sexual problems.

In cases where the ability to perceive one's own ego has been blocked in early years, adults find it difficult to gain access to their personalities and their sexuality.

A businessman who is constantly

under pressure, for example, has no relationship to his own body until he gets his first heart attack. Up until this point he feels no pain.

However, only when integrated experience of one's own sexuality leads to a deeper understanding of one's partner, can a sexual encounter become an experience in which for one timeless moment the barriers between one's own self and that of the partner disappear.

Wolfgang Cyran
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 9 March 1983)